HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1823. No. 181.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington July 19.		Fayetteville July 24.		Newbern. June 28.		Petersburg July 18.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	125 a 140		100 a 150		175	200	130	175
Apple,		42	45	45	55	40	45	45	50
Peach,		—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	9½	10	8½	10	8	9	10½	
Beeswax,		33	35	30	32	32	33	—	
Butter,		12½	15	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,		27	29	28	30	30		28	30
Corn,	bush.	65	7	55	55	55		55	60
Cotton,	lb.			11	13	9½	10½	12½	13
Candles, mould,				13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75		70		—	
Flour,	bbl	90		00	725	850	900	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gal.	90	1	90	110	125		—	105
Country,		38	40	48	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	9	10	8	10	8	9	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	32	35	35	40	30		33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	0	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		700	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	87	90	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,		60	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,		37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	0	400	350	400	—	
Shot,		—		1100	1200	—		1000	1150
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55	60	65	90	—		75	87½
Turk's Island,		45		65	75	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	950	850	1000	1000	1100	7	
Loaf,	lb.			17	20	18	20	—	
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,				150	175	—		—	
Hyson,				100	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,				—		—		—	
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		12	30	—		—	
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8½	9	10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	none		—		—		—	
Wine, Madeira,		—		125		160		—	
Teneriffe,		—		125	150	160		—	
Sherry,		—		—		—		—	
Port,		—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,		—		65	85	—		—	

*** At Petersburg, ten per cent. discount will be made, if paid in Virginia money.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And the paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING, for Iredell circuit, will commence on Saturday the 2d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following, at Hickory Grove, three miles east of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C.

2. For Salisbury circuit, at Ebenezer M. H. on Deep river, Randolph county, one mile from Hendenhall's mills, on Saturday the 9th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

3. For Guilford circuit, at Mount Zion M. H. lower part of Stokes county, to commence on Saturday the 16th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

4. For Caswell circuit, at Prospect M. H. in the south part of Caswell county, eighteen miles north-west of Hillsborough, to commence on Saturday the 23d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

Lewis Skidmore.

June 17. 75—

Hillsborough Academy.

AT the late examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this state, fifteen young gentlemen were approved on the studies preparatory to the freshman class, and six for the sophomore.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman, who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute, and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this institution, are hereby forwarned, that neither at the Academy, nor in the town, will immorality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of the time allotted for recitation, regular hours for studying at the Academy, under the inspection of the teachers, are prescribed, morning and evening; so that the time usually mis-spent by students at their lodgings will be here usefully employed.

John Rogers, *Principal*

June 24. 76—6w

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3. 73—tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1823.

A
James Allen,
James Armstrong, 2
Wm. Armstrong,
John Allen,
Miss Betsey Ashe,
Christopher Allen,
Thos. Armstrong,
John Allison.

B
Rev. Mr. Bingham,
David Berry,
Samuel Bigelow,
John Bain,
Wm. Baldwin,
Richard Bowing,
Charles Bruce,
Henry Burgar,
Gabriel Barba.

C
Rev. John M. Craig,
Samuel Childs, 2
William Carual,
Miss E. A. Chapman,
Thomas Clancy,
Miss Jane Clancy,
John Cuming,
Mary Crabtree,
Henson Cotter,
John Campbell,
Alfred Call,
John J. Carrington, 2
Thos. Carrington,
James Cowan,
John Cheatham,
Nancy Carrell,
John H. Cattell,
James Carden,
Samuel S. Claytor.

D
Edward Davis,
Eliza Dotson,
Adam Duglass.

E
Robert Eaton.

F
Matthew Fulrail, 2
Rev. Jos. S. C. Frey, 2
Sarah Flemons,
William Fonville,
Thos. J. Fonville.

G
Ritty Gains,
Rev. Sam. Garrard,
Moses Gess.

H
Mary B. Herndon,
David Holloway,
Hanah Harriss,
Wm. H. Hall,
John A. Hogan,
Thomas Horn,
Richard Hinds,
John Hammons,
Rev. Willis Harris,
Morgan Hart,
Silas Hopkins,
Claricy Hazel,
Cephus Hudson,
John Hunt,
William Harris,
Gilbert Hart.

Wm. Jamelson, 3
Samuel S. Jackson,
Wm. Ingram.

K
George Keer,
Wm. Kirkland, 3
Daniel Keer.

L
Ann Lockhart,
George Laws,
Samuel Lee.

M
James Mebane,
Jemima Moore,
J. M'Cauley,
John M'Kerall,
Willie P. Mangum, 2
James M'Adams,
John B. M'Mullin, 4
Nat. G. Muzzell,
A. D. Murphy, 2
Hugh Mulhollan,
Randolph Maybrey,
James M'Carel,
Parson Mangum,
Miss Julia Moore,
Henry M'Collum.

O
Henderson Owen,
Barnebas O'Farral.

P
Carsey Pickett, 2
Jacob Pealer,
James Pyles,
Samuel Pealer.

R
Thomas Reeves,
Archibald Rulen,
Guilleah Rhodes,
John Reppy,
James Roberson,
Green Richards,
Charlotte Reaves,
Jacob Riley.

S
Joseph H. Sanders, 2
Jas. Strayhorn, jun.
Herbert Sims,
Willie Sweaney, 2
Willie Shaw,
Miss Nancey Scott.

T
James Tate,
James Thompson,
Joseph Terry,
Mary Thomas,
William Trice,
Elijah Teasley,
Thomas Taylor,
James Turner,
Martha Thompson.

U
John Umstead, 3
Halling Usher.

V
James S. Vaughn.

W
John Wilfong, 2
Wm. Wolff,
John Ward,
Jonathan Wheeler,
James Williams.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 9. 78—

Blanks for sale at this office.

State of North-Carolina
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Joseph Umstead vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test. **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Ellison G. Mangum vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in the case [illegible] and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test. **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short vs. *James Short.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina.
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Horner vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — [illegible] execution [illegible] on the lands [illegible] rewarus

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this [illegible] that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the New England Farmer.

HAY-MAKING.

The best time to cut grass for hay is when the seed are forming, but before they become fully ripe. It should not be cut too early before it has got its proper growth, because, in such a case, it will shrink much in drying, and affords a less solid and nutritious substance. Neither should it be suffered to stand too late, or till the seed be quite ripe. It will not only be harder to cut, but the ripeness of the seed will cause it to scatter out while drying, which will be a loss of some consequence; as the seed is the most nourishing part, and the soil will be the more exhausted by nourishing the seed till it comes to maturity. The only advantage in mowing late arises from the thickening of the grass roots by scattering some of the seeds. But this is a dear mode of sowing grass seed.

If it is proposed to mow a piece of grass-land twice in a season, the first should be cut earlier than when mowed but once, not only to give a longer time for the growth of the second crop, but to prevent the roots of the grass from being too much exhausted by ripening the first crop. When it is proposed to save the seeds of red clover it is particularly important to cut the first crop early, so that the second, from which the seeds are procured, may be proper ready for cutting in autumn. In common cases clover should not be mowed till it begins to turn brown; but as the farmer who has many acres in grass cannot cut it all exactly in the best season, he may begin first on that clover from which he expects to gather seed on cutting the second crop, and not wait till it has changed from red to brown. In other cases he should cut the thickest grass, that which is lodged or in danger of lodging, in the first place. The thinnest should be cut next: and last of all that which is on a medium between thick and thin.

Some regard must be had to the weather in cutting grass for hay, especially if that grass is clover, which requires much attention and favourable circumstances to preserve. If the weather is wet and improper for haying, clover will, we are told, remain standing a fortnight, without sustaining any material injury by the shedding the leaf or the blossom; for the same weather which renders it improper to mow this grass, continues it in a growing state, and prevents the bloom from fading or dying away.

There are various modes of making hay described by authors on husbandry, some of which are too troublesome and expensive to be adopted in this country where labour is scarce. We shall state several methods, and leave it to our readers, either to take their choice of those, or to give the preference to something different of their own invention. The Farmer's Assistant says, "The best plan is, for the farmer to be at his mowing betimes in the morning; cut down as much as possible by nine or ten o'clock, by which time the dew will be off; then spread the meadow grass evenly, and about twelve turn it over where it lies thick; in the afternoon rake it into winrows, shake it up lightly that it may be the better exposed to the air; towards sundown make it into neat small cocks, and let it remain so a day or two. If it be not then sufficiently dry, shake it out again on a small space of ground, and turn it over till it is dried; then cock it again, if necessary, and as soon afterwards as possible draw it in.

"But in order to save much trouble in drying hay, the application of from four to eight quarts of salt to a ton is recommended. It is found that hay, thus salted, can be well saved in a much greener state, and at the same time the benefit which the hay derives from the salt is more than four fold its value."

The practice of the best English, Flemish and French farmers, is to expose the hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but preserves its green color, and hay of two or three years old appears so bright that you would scarcely conceive it to be cured. Yet they preserve it for years, and value it more for its age. In Scotland "the best managers disapprove of spreading out clover or rye grass hay. The more the swarth is kept unbroken, the hay is the greener and more fragrant."

When the grass is thin, and somewhat dried before it is mowed, it may be cut in the forenoon, and raked in the afternoon of the same day, and by standing two or three days in the cock, will be sufficiently dry, without any further trouble. If rain fell in any considerable quantity, these cocks will require to be opened and exposed to the sun for a few hours. If a small quantity of rain has fallen, it may be enough to pull out some of the hay round the bottoms of the cocks, or only on that side which was to the windward when the rain fell, and lay it on the tops. If the cocks are so situated that the water has run under their bottoms, they should be turned bottom upwards, and trimmed at least; but it will most commonly be necessary to spread them abroad. When hay becomes too dry it should be carted either in the evening or morning, and when the air is damp.

From the National Intelligencer.

American Colonization Society.

The board of managers of the American Colonization Society, urged by the most powerful motives of religion and humanity, appeal to a generous public in behalf of their great design.

Six years have elapsed since the institution of their society; and, though want of funds has prevented very vigorous and extensive exertions, though sad occurrences have obstructed its operations, it has advanced; gathered strength in its progress; been instructed by misfortune; and, aided by Heaven, has demonstrated the practicableness of its plans, and confirmed the hope, early entertained, that its efforts, if well sustained, would be succeeded by splendid and sublime results.

Whether these efforts shall be thus sustained, it remains with this enlightened community to decide.

The territory purchased in Africa, appears to have been judiciously selected, and, it is believed, combines a greater number of advantages for a colonial establishment, than any other situation on the coast. Elevated, and open to the sea, with a harbor to be easily rendered excellent; fertile and well watered; intersected by the Montserado river, extending several hundred miles into the interior; bordered by tribes, comparatively, mild in character; it promises to the settlers every facility for the attainment of their objects.

The number now at the colony, including the sixty who recently took passage in the brig Oswego, probably amounts to one hundred and ninety. The African tribes in that neighborhood are neither ferocious nor brave; and the recent contest in which their combined forces (amounting at one time to fifteen hundred) attempted to exterminate our colony, nobly defended by its thirty men, proves any thing rather than the difficulty of maintaining a stand against their power.

It proves indeed, that the natives of Africa, like most uncivilized men, are treacherous; that, incited by the slave traders and the hope of plunder, they will not hesitate to murder the defenceless, and that a colony, if it survives at all, must live not by their favor, but by its own strength. It proves that our settlement, commenced at the expense of so much time, and money, and suffering, may perish—but only through neglect. And shall this colony be abandoned?

The board believe it impossible that their earliest friends, who have watched all the movements of their society with the deepest concern; implored for it the favor of God; rejoiced to see it living, amid misfortunes, and acquiring confidence in its march; will refuse their aid at this crisis, when the question is, shall all past exertion be lost, through present inactivity, or shall an immediate and powerful effort render permanent the foundations of a work, which, completed, shall prove an honor to our country, an incalculable advantage to Africa, a magnificent contribution to the light, freedom and happiness to the world.

That the resources and strength of the colony should be immediately augmented, appears to the board indispensible; and most earnestly do they solicit their country-men to furnish them with the means of performing it. The colonists, increased to double their present number, supplied with implements of husbandry, and (for a few months) with the means of subsistence, will, it is believed, never afterwards require pecuniary aid; but, perfectly secure from hostile violence, may engage, with a moral certainty of success, in the peaceful and profitable employments of life. The immediate object of the board, then, is to give stability to their establishment in Africa, and it is in behalf of that establishment that they make their appeal.

It is their determination, should the charities of the public equal their expectations, to send several vessels to the African coast in the ensuing fall, and to adopt and execute, without delay, such

other measures as may contribute to the strength and prosperity of the colony.

What mind susceptible of benevolent feeling, or even of common sympathy, can reflect, without pain, upon the dangers, privations, and warfare, endured for many months past by the little band at Cape Montserado? Widely separated from the civilized world; surrounded by barbarous foes; suffering the untried influence of a tropical climate; destitute of the comforts, of the necessaries of life; in the daily expectation of death; no defence but their courage, no protection but God, they have stood with unbroken energy, and deserve for their conduct high commendation and a cherished regard.

The board have not heard, with insensibility, of the trials of these men, nor wanted the disposition to relieve them. They have not possessed the means. But, though retarded in their efforts by the destitution of funds, they have recently rejoiced in the departure of the brig Oswego, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions, and having on board a reinforcement of more than sixty colonists.

The board are happy to state, that, since the foregoing part of this address was written, communications have been received from Africa, of a highly interesting and encouraging character. Health and harmony now prevail in the colony; hostilities with the natives have terminated. The children who were taken captive on the 11th of November, have been voluntarily restored, and the settlement is greatly improved. The condition of the colony, previous to the arrival of the Cyane upon the coast, though rendered more tolerant by the exertions of the agent and people, assisted by an officer and several sailors from an English vessel, was, indeed, distressing; and the noble services of captain Spence and his generous crew cannot be too highly appreciated. This officer, when informed of the sufferings of the colony, immediately repaired to Sierra Leone; fitted for sea the schooner Augusta, belonging to the United States, and, to the great joy of the colonists, arrived at Montserado on the 27th of March, where he offered to the colony every aid in his power. Capt. Spence, though the cruize of the Cyane had been already protracted, in an unhealthy climate, resolved, without hesitation, to remain so long on the coast as should be necessary to prepare it for the approaching rains, and to strengthen it against any future attacks. He completed a suitable house for the agent, and erected a tower of strong mason work, which, it is believed, will prove a safe defence against the barbarians. Having nearly accomplished his design, the benevolent and efficient exertions of this officer were interrupted by the sickness of his crew, increased, no doubt, by their exertions under the burning sun of the climate; and he was compelled to leave the colony on the 21st of April. Several extracts from the letters of the agent of the society will be found in the appendix. "It is too obvious," he remarks, in one of them, "to require repetition, that, what your colony now wants, is a strong reinforcement of orderly and efficient emigrants."

Having exhausted their resources, the board can look for the power of future exertion only to the liberality of a great, humane and christian nation. They appeal to the auxiliary institutions, and to all their friends, with confidence; for they have experienced, even in times of deep discouragement, their vigorous exertion. They appeal to their countrymen in general with high hopes, because the possibility of effecting their design is no longer problematical, while its benevolence and its greatness admit of no question. The obstacles deemed insurmountable have been overcome—the things thought impossible have been accomplished. Standing on an eminence which, it was said, they could not reach, the board see before them an extensive prospect, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—the land of promise to degraded thousands—the rich inheritance which God has given to tribes who have drank deep of the waters of affliction, labored and wept in a land of strangers. Shall they not maintain their station, or rather shall they not advance and possess the land?

In conclusion, may not the board be permitted to ask—How shall this great nation, so favored, free, and happy, which God has delivered by his own right arm, and exalted as a light and example to the world, exhibit, in an equal manner, the strength of its gratitude, the consistency of its principles, the purity of its justice, or the power of its benevolence, as by engaging at once, and with energy, in an enterprize which, while it relieves our country from an immense evil, shall extend the empire of liberty and truth, terminate the worst of traffics, rescue from present and future ruin a miserable race, and confer upon them, their descendants, and upon the unenlightened population of a mighty continent, knowledge, civilization, dignity, all the blessings and hopes of a christian people?

J. Mason,
W. Jones,
F. S Key,
E. B Caldwell,
James Lawrie,
} Acting Committee.

N. B. It is hoped that such auxiliary institutions as may have funds in their possession, and such benevolent individuals as may wish to aid the cause of colonization, will transmit their donations immediately to Richard Smith, esq. Washington, treasurer of the society.

☞ Editors of newspapers, or of religious publications, who may be friendly to the designs of the colonization society, are respectfully requested to copy the above address.

Foreign Intelligence.

Two days later from Europe.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The fast sailing British ship Commerce, capt. Ritchie, arrived below yesterday, in 34 days from Greenock. A number of the publishers of the daily papers, who were down outside of the hook, in the steam-boat Connecticut, boarded the ship, and were politely favoured with a London paper of the evening of the 3d of June, and also Greenock papers to the 7th June, inclusive, and Glasgow of the 5th, containing London dates of the 4th, Paris of the 1st, Madrid of the 29th May, being several days later than before received from that part of Spain. Whatever of interest is contained in these papers, will be found in the summary which follows.

The most important part of this intelligence is, that Moncey has found matters to secure in Catalonia as to break up his head quarters at Gerona, and advance with his main body towards Barcelona; that Mina, with 4000 men, was again on the retreat for the mountains south west of Catalonia: that the Royalists occupy Toledo; that the French have advanced to Talavera; that a strong body of the French army is advancing upon Seville, probably for the purpose of obtaining possession of the person of the king; and the rumor that the provinces of Estramadura and Andalusia have declared against the constitution of the cortes. There are also some reports of skirmishes—at Vich, in Catolonia, and Talavera, in New Castile, and some other affairs, in which the constitutionalists were defeated. These, however, are Franch accounts, the want of fidelity in which is well known.

Some of the London papers express an opinion, that much anxiety prevails in Paris, and not a little disappointment at the aspect of the war thus far. They state that letters have been received in London by the most eminent Spanish houses, and from a member of the Spanish ministry, which express the most decided determination not to negociate till their invaders quit the soil.

The duke of Angouleme has addressed a proclamation to the Spanish people, very kindly assuring them again that France is not at war with Spain; and that the French army has come among them as auxiliaries to aid the nation in restoring her altars, liberating her monarch, and re-establishing justice, order, and peace. He adds, that the moment has arrived for establishing a regency, which is to administer the government and organize a regular army until the king shall be restored.

Some supplies for the army have been cut off by the Guerillas; and it is said that Donnadieu's prisoners having attempted to revolt were all put to the sword. Morillo is reported to have joined the French; and the grand inquisitor to have been invited back to Madrid, and to his "functions."

Under the Glasgow head of the 7th of June, it is mentioned, that papers had arrived there from France, stating that the advanced guard of the French army had marched to Talavera, where it attacked a Spanish force of 3,500 men, who fled, leaving many killed and wounded. The French took 60 prisoners, besides provisions and the military ches. Talavera is in New Castile, in a rich valley on the Tajo, 58 miles southwest of Madrid, and directly on the route from Madrid to Seville.

A royal force occupies Toledo, a strong town, built upon rocks, and commanded by precipices on a mountain upon the banks of Tajo, 37 miles south of Madrid.

Mina, it appears, attacked Vich on the 26th of May, with 4000 men, but was repulsed with loss, and received a wound. He seems about to take refuge in the mountainous country towards Arragon. The garrison of Hostalrich made a sally, but was beaten back; the affair was trifling. Moncey is advancing upon Barcelona.—Vich is in Catalonia, about thirty miles north of Barcelona.

Nothing is said of Abisbal's movements or purposes.

Borderoult marches upon Andalusia —Vallin upon Badajoz.

Under the head of Madrid, 26th May, there is an official announcement from the duke of Angouleme, of the appointment of the new regency. It consists, as our former accounts stated, of the duke del Infantado, president; D de Montemar; Baron d'Eroles; Bishop of Osma, and M. Calderon.

As to the force that is said to have marched from Madrid towards Seville, one account says it is 30,000 strong, and another 10,000—the last is probably nearest the truth. When they arrive at Seville, according to the Journal des Debats, "events are to transpire, which will astonish all Europe."

A meeting was held in London on the 2 ult. for the purpose of assisting the Spaniards in their present struggle. The meeting was not very numerous. Mr. Hunt made a speech on the occasion, in which he alluded to the defection of count Abisbal, but said that private letters had been received which convinced him that the cause of liberty in Spain was not to be put down by the treachery of three, four, or six generals.

Smyrna dates, through the German papers, are to the 18th of April. It is said that the Turkish fleet will be stronger this year than it was the last, when it has made its junction with the Egyptian and Barbary squadron. It is supposed that it will act on another plan and with more vigor; at all events we consider the campaign, which is on the point of commencing, as decisive.

Calamitous fire.—A distressing fire took place at the King's Head public house, White Lion-street, Seven Dials, London. A man and his wife, lodgers, were overtaken by the flames, and forced to drop from the third story window —they were dreadfully mangled—the man had his legs broken—the woman broke her breast bone and her arms, and her head was almost dashed to pieces; she is since dead. A female lodger with a child in her arms appeared at another window, she threw her child to the persons in the street, who attempted to catch it, but failing, the poor infant's thighs were broken, and it soon died. The mother jumped out afterwards, but was so dreadfully injured, that she expired in a short time.

Coronation expenses—The coronation of George the IVth cost the nation 238,238*l.* sterling. The article of snuff boxes, for the foreign ambassadors, came to 8,205*l.* (upwards of 26,000 dollars!)

Steam boat to Spain.—A steam boat of 300 tons, with an engine of 80 horse power, is to start from London for Corunna, Lisbon and Cadiz, every Saturday. The boat is fitted up with a grand cabin in the most magnificient style.

London, June 2.

We have heard that, at present, there are, in the port of London only, under lock and key, in the government warehouses, 800,000 quarters of foreign wheat, which are ready to be delivered for home consumption as soon as the average price of English wheat shall reach 70s. the quarter. This quantity is sufficient for one year's consumption for the metropolis.

New York, July 18.

Still Later from Europe.

The line ship Panthea, capt. Bennett, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. but the editors of the Gazette have only received London papers to the evening of the 7th ult. with Lloyd's Lists and Livepool papers to the 10th. These papers furnish Paris dates to the 6th, on which day it was reported on 'Change that the cortes had declared Abisbal a traitor—that the king was to be sent to Cadiz without delay—and that the French army in Catalonia was in a critical situation. A majority of the grandees of Spain had presented an address to the Duke d'Angouleme, in which they congratulate him on the occupation of Madrid. The London Courier of the 7th in noticing the contents of the Paris papers, observes—"They contain further details of the operations of the French army, but these details are deprived of much of their value by the course which events have taken: *for we can state upon high authority that the war in Spain may be considered as at an end.* The only fear that is entertained is of the re-action of the violent despotic party.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 26th of April, at which date that capital enjoyed entire tranquility, which would be still further confirmed by the sailing of the greater part of the fleet, the crews of which frequently committed excesses. The fortresses of Patras, Corinth, Lepanto, the castles of the Morea, Ceron, Moden, Negroponte and Caristo, were still in possession of the Turks. The governments of Ochri and Elbesan had been lately added to the vice-royalty of the porte, which would enable him to make great armaments for the approaching campaign. The rendezvous of the troops to act against the Greeks would be at Larissa, in Thessaly.

London, (Courier.) July 7.

It is stated in a morning paper, not indeed positively but confidently, that "despatches from Seville, dated the 25th ult. have been received at the Spanish embassy, which bring positive assurances that neither the new ministers nor the cortes entertained the most distant idea of making any concessions to the French, or to the government about to be established by them."

We believe there is no foundation for this statement, and our disbelief is founded on the circumstance that our own government has received no dispatches from Seville since those which arrived on the 16th ult. [The Courier makes some further remarks on this subject, to disprove the intelligence, presuming that the Spanish government, as a usual act of courtesy, would have acquainted the British minister of their intentions, of forwarding dispatches. The Courier adds, as a further reason for disbelieving the arrival of these dispatches, that no intimation of its, or of their contents, had been made to government.]

From the Pilot of Thursday.

Paris, June

At the closing of the exchange yesterday reports of an extraordinary nature were afloat which had an effect on the public funds. We will give them without pledging their authenticity.

It was said the cortes had declared Gen. Abisbal a traitor to his country; that the king of Spain was going to Cadiz without the least delay; it was also stated that our army in Catalonia was in a critical situation.

News from Seville has been received to the 20th ult. The disorganization which was pretended to have reigned in that town, did not exist—tranquility prevailed in that city, and the cortes peaceably continued their legislative labours.

Merchants in Paris complain of want of punctuality in their correspondents at Perpignan.—[This is an insinuation that the news from the Catalonian frontiers are stopped because they contain unfavorable news—*Translator.*

Letters from St. Petersburgh announce positively that the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte is not far distant.

The following was received yesterday from Bayonne:

"Bayonne, May 29.

Since yesterday reports have been circulated affirming that gen. Donnadieu was completely beaten by Mina on the 19th, and afterwards taken prisoner at Vich, and that gen. Curial had been defeated in four successive engagements, which took place up to the 22d.

If this were true, the situation of Marshal Moncey would certainly be critical, and the left wing of our army much exposed. The centre and right wing would then be in a position somewhat hazardous, advanced as they are into the country, especially if, as is positively affirmed, the corps of the pastor, which is in the Asturias, and that of Campanillo, in the environs of Santander, unite and attack to Vittoria, and occupy with the 10,000 men that compose them the important defiles of Salinas, while gen. Morillo, with the army of Gallicia and the foreign legion from England, landed at Corunna, would attack the first corps in flank as far as Madrid, the further occupation of which would then be very hazardous.

This part of the plan is said to have originated with Sir Robert Wilson, who will only serve as a volunteer, and with a French general officer now in exile, who appears only in the council. Should it be carried into effect, and our army find it necessary to retire from Madrid, it must be towards Arragon, (that is if the Spaniards occupy Salinas,) and then it may take up a position on the left of the Ebro, and the head quarters be fixed at Saragossa. Then perhaps it may be thought proper seriously to press the siege of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian and Santona, which have hitherto been so incompletely blockarded that the garrisons continue to obtain supplies, which will enable them to make a longer resistance when attacked in form. Thus, say the advocates of the Spanish cortes, the war is not finished, but the resistance announced by the Spanish minister will now begin.

London, June 8.

We have Paris papers to the 6th. The regency at Madrid had begun to exercise its functions. It has appointed ambassadors to all the courts of Europe. The troops of Abisbal and Zavas have retired to Talavera, leaving the road to Seville open. It is said Abisbal has resigned, and remains in privacy near Madrid. Our accounts continue contradictory and perplexing.

The New York American contains an extract of a letter from Coracoa, June 13th, which says there has been no material alteration in affairs on the Main since the naval actions, in which Padilla gained possession of the lazoon or lake of Maracaybo, and of which we have already given a full account—except the approach of 5000 men under Gomez to attack the town. But it mentions one act of the brutal royal general Morales, which it is the duty of Journalists to record, that the name of such a cowardly villain may be associated with everlasting infamy.

"The day com. Padilla forced through the bar, a lady at Maracaybo, who thought such an undertaking impracticable, said with some sang froid, "Now no other alternative is left to our general than either to capitulate or sheer off." This being reported to the modern Caligula, he sent for her, and made her repeat the sentence: this done, he rejoined, "No, Madam—another resource is still left—to capitulate or flog;" and immediately ordered that 200 lashes should be applied to the lady, seated on a jack ass—which was actually executed, and she died in consequence of this outrage done to her sex."

Arrival of the Wild Cat.—The U. S. schooner Wild Cat, lt. com. Skinner, anchored in Hampton Roads, on Friday night last from Thompson's Island, and five days from Key Vacos, (coast of Florida,) bound to Washington City. Left the former place the 3d inst. at which time the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, the steam galliot Sea Gull, schrs. Grampus and Ferret were there. The Terrier, lt. com. Rose, was expected at Thompson's Island in time to sail from thence for this port on the 15th instant. The Beagle had gone round Cuba to deliver gov. Vives' circulars to the commandants of the different ports of that island, and had not returned. Lt. com. Watson, with the barges, was still out. The Fox and the Weasle had been engaged in company with the British sloop of war Bustard and schrs. Speedwell, Lion, and Union, in saving the cargoes of the two ships stranded on Key Verde, which were taken to Havana and Matanzas—The Bustard had received on board a large quantity of linen from one of the wrecks, (lt. S. thinks 20,000 pieces) in bulk, which being in a damp state, became ignited so as to render it necessary to the safety of the vessel to throw it overboad.

The Wild Cat has been absent from the U. S. just five months, during which time she has given convoy to between 150 and 160 sail of vessels from Havana and Matanzas. Her officers and crew have encountered inconceivable hardships from continual exposure to the weather, and being in wet clothes frequently for several weeks together—nevertheless they have borne it all with heroism; and what is singularly fortunate not a solitary case of sickness has occurred on board during the whole of this arduous service. The other light vessels of the squadron have also been highly favoured, in respect to health, not having lost a man by sickness during the whole of the cruize.

Commodore Porter was at Key West, his health completely restored. He was busily engaged in superintending the erection of barracks and the building of an addition to the hospital—the people on the island, however, were perfectly healthy; not one sick.

The Colombian privateer Centella, capt. Hopner, continued cruizing off Havana, and had taken a large number of merchantmen. The Spanish men of war had frequently been sent out after her, and sometimes *seen* her, but she either outsailed them, or from her superior force they considered it too warm a job to engage her. The Centella had run several of her prizes ashore on the Florida coast and disposed of the cargoes and materials to the wreckers, by whom they were introduced into the United States, in violation of the laws of nations, inasmuch as the property so captured and disposed of had not been formally condemned as prize to the captors, and of our neutrality towards Spain. Com. Porter, however, soon put a stop to the practice, by the seizure of one of the prizes in behalf of the Spanish owners. The Centella had been to Thompson's Island, but was not permitted to anchor by the commodore, who sent a polite message to captain Hopner, stating that as there existed the best understanding between the United States and the Spanish authorities of Cuba in relation to the suppression of piracy, in which both parties were zealously engaged as in a common cause, it did not become him to excite any unpleasant feeling in the Spanish authorities, (whose friendly disposition towards the American squadron was no less manifest than beneficial by affording even indirectly any kind of countenance to so active and successful an enemy to them, as he had proved himself to have been; and that however warmly the commodore's feelings were enlisted in favor of the Colombian republic, and however unpleasant the task which his duty enjoined on him might be, he could not from these considerations permit him to enter the harbor—which indeed, was merely a rendezvous for the naval force of the United States engaged in the suppression of piracy.

West or lost Greenland.—The indefatigable captain Scoresby is about publishing his discoveries on the coast of West Greenland. Since the setting in of the ice in 1406, the fate of near 300 villages or plantations, with 16 churches, 2 convents, &c. has remained in obscurity, as all attempts to reach the coast have been unavailing. The perseverance of captain Scoresby, however, has enabled him to land several times in different places, in nearly all of which he discovered traces of inhabitants, but saw no people. He was within 200 miles of the presumed site of the lost colony. He has accurately surveyed the coast from lat. 75 to 69 degrees including nearly 800 geographical miles of the indented coast. He finds an error in the position of the land in lat. 79, as laid down in the charts, of about 15 degrees, or 900 miles of longitude. In August, 1821, he found the weather oppressively hot, and the air swarmed with bees, butterflies and moschetoes. The coast was highly picturesque, but it was seldom that the ice allowed him to approach nearer than 15 leagues from the shore.

Yankee Girls.—The Providence Journal states that seven girls, employed in the factory of Messrs. Greene, Tillinghast, & Co. near Wickford, from the 22d to the 28th ult. both days included, on 18 looms, wove 3910 yards of sheeting No. 15, 38 inches wide, making an average of more than 46 yards per day on each loom. The greatest quantity woven by one girl in the week was 624 yards, and the least 503 yards.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 30.

A few days ago the editor of the Milton Gazette was thrown into a considerable pet, because a correspondent in our paper intimated that North Carolina had for too long a period been subservient to the interests of Virginia, and should now assume independence enough to think and act for herself. If it were true that our sister state has had an undue influence over the political views and feelings of this state, (and we have too much reason to believe that such has been the case,) it only proves our weakness and culpaple inattention to our own interests and respectability. It was not, however, the suffering honour of the state that aroused his indignation; but a lurking fear that an independent vote should not be the most likely to advance the interests of a favorite candidate. In this opinion we are more fully confirmed, by an article which made its appearance in the last number of the Gazette. Under the pretence of recommending the inflexible integrity, upright deportment, and long and faithful services of our venerable patriot and statesman, NATHANIEL MACON; but in fact with no other view than to cast a shade over the other candidates while he advanced to more prominence the claims of Mr. Crawford; the editor of the Gazette has preferred a charge against the people of this state, which, if true, sinks them below the basest of barbarous nations. The following are his words:

"It is however a remarkable fact which we cannot disguise, and it is one too which has ever been inexplicable to us, that in North-Carolina, if one of her citizens shows the least disposition to lift his head, however little, above the common surface, no matter what may be his qualifications; no matter how long or how faithfully he may have served his country; no matter with how much assiduity he may have toiled to qualify himself to discharge the duties imposed on him, with credit to himself and honor to the state; instead of endeavoring to push him forward, there appears a formidable host always ready not only to check his rise, but, if possible, to trample him under foot. However much we lament the existence of such a disposition among us, and however much it may shame us to put it in print, yet it is a truth which a review of the political history of our state compells us to acknowledge. Our neighbors see this, and as a matter of course do not respect us, when it is discovered we do not respect ourselves. Whether this vindictive, levelling disposition has ever been brought to bear on Mr. Macon we know not, but we are sure it is the principal cause why the state has been so slow to assert his claims on the gratitude of his country, and why he has received so small a boon for his long and faithful services."

If this hideous portrait be a faithful representation of the character of the people of North Carolina, we have, in our limited observation, been most egregiously deceived. We fancied that we discovered in them, coupled with a generous liberality towards strangers, a disposition to raise to stations of usefulness and honor all those who industriously labour to qualify and exalt themselves; we may say that in some instances we know this to have been the case. We should wish to know from what circumstances the editor of the Gazette infers the existence of that fiend like spirit which he portrays so forcibly. Surely the treatment of Mr. Macon does not afford an instance. This venerable patriot has, according to the Gazette's own statement, been continued in high and respectable offices "ever since the formation of the federal constitution;" and for many years he has represented this state in the senate of the United States, perhaps the best and most honorable station in her gift. This fact is sufficient to prove that a "vindictive, levelling disposition has *not* been brought to bear on Mr. Macon," as the Gazette would intimate; and we are constrained to call upon him for farther proof of the existence of so foul, so hateful, so humiliating a charge as he has exhibited, in the columns of his paper, against the people of this state. We cannot believe, upon the mere say so of the editor of the Milton, Gazette, that envy, the foulest passion which reigns in the breasts of the fiends of darkness, and whose blasting influence expelled Lucifer and his attending millions from their abode in the paradise of heaven, has taken such complete possession of the hearts of the people of North Carolina, as to sink them to so degrading a state of ignominy and shame. We shall therefore expect that he will either qualify his remarks, or point to the page in "the political history of our state" which will substantiate them.

Melancholy Circumstance.—A circumstance occurred on Sunday morning last, at New Hope, a few miles from this place, of a peculiarly distressing nature. Mrs. Kirkland, the wife of Mr. James Kirkland, with others, had made application to be baptised, and that morning was appointed for its administration. The ordinance was first performed on Mrs. Kirkland; and it was observed by the minister as well as by those on the shore, that as he was about laying her in the water her head fell forward; after being raised she made but one or two gasps, and expired. It appears that she had a fainting fit in the morning; but the immediate cause of her death cannot be accounted for. By this sudden dispensation of Providence, a husband has been bereaved of his solace, and two infant children of a mother's care. Mrs. Kirkland was about twenty-five years of age.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. EDITOR,

It is probably well known to you that the bills of the banks of North Carolina continued through the whole of last winter at a discount of nine to ten per cent. in the city of Philadelphia. They have evidently, for a year or two past, been issued into the market with such profusion, that Virginia, and the northern cities are flooded with them. We are fast hastening to the same wretched character in our banks with Tennessee. The banks of North Carolina had always maintained a standing at least respectable among those of the union, until last winter. In earlier times they first established their credit, and then sustained it in a manner that kept a North Carolinian in countenance, nay caused his money to be sought after, in every part of the country. The case is now very different. If you apply for exchange in Philadelphia or New York, they turn upon the heel and tell you, "We do not buy those bills," and you must now think it a great favor if they will consent to give you, that you may be released from the pressure of your tavern bill, at the rate of eleven per cent. discount for bills from any of the three banks of this state. I repeat it, a man in the northern country furnished with no other bills but those of North Carolina, must lose eleven dollars in every hundred that he uses. But our bankers have prompt answers to make in their own vindication, by which they can turn over all the blame from themselves upon the people, and not only so but make it appear that they are entitled to credit for forbearance and mercy towards the community. The plea is, the balance of trade is against us, and if the banks should push their debtors, the country would be ruined. Let us inquire, however, by what means came the state of things to be such, that a pressure upon the debtors to the banks is at all necessary. Is it not evident that the banks have been too lavish in lending money? The temptation evidently is, to augment the dividends of the stockholders. It will be said that the banks are right in lending their money as long as good security is offered. Sir, this is not the rule by which the banks may correctly proceed. They might continue to act upon this principle till their bills would not be worth a pinch of snuff to the dollar. The rule recognized by the charter of the banks, and it is the only rule by which a bank can proceed consistently with justice and the interest of the community, is, to answer the demand of specie for their bills, with the payment of it. This is a very different rule from that of lending as long as valid security is offered. It is sincerely hoped that the legislature at its next session will take up this subject and enter into it with the most serious consideration. It is probably true that the banks have been dealing out their loans with such extravagance and avidity of dividend, that were they to press immediately for more than the usual instalments, the debtors would indeed become distressed in the extreme, and in very great numbers. But it is hoped that the legislature at its next session will pass a law that if the banks do not make specie payment at the end of two years from the ensuing winter, in all cases promptly when it is demanded, their charter shall cease to exist. Without the interposing hand of the legislature shown in some such measure as this, we have full reason to believe that matters are to grow worse and worse. It is really to be feared that a majority of the stockholders, or at least their managers, have no longer a sufficient respect for the credit of the banks; and we shall presently find ourselves cut off from travelling out of the state, and from trade with others, except upon terms that amount to ruin.

PASTORAL LETTER,

Of the Bishop of North Carolina.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North-Carolina.

Desirous as I am, my brethren, of extending to all parts of the Diocese, as early as possible, the ministration of that sacred character, with which, at your call, I have been invested, I am nevertheless constrained, by various but imperious circumstances, to put off, for a short season, the continuation of my present journey.

It is my purpose, however, with the Divine permission, to return as early in the month of August as my other affairs will permit, and extend my visit to the western part of state, so as to embrace as many of the congregations in that quarter as possible, together with such others in the south-western section as the necessary preparations for my removal to this place, as my permanent residence, will admit.

My anxiety for a personal knowledge of you, my brethren, is very great.—My sense of the awful responsibilities of my station, precludes all minor considerations of personal ease or interest; and the pressing demands of the churches stimulate me to every exertion for the general satisfaction, and for the advancement of our Zion. Under the united influence of these motives, you may rest assured of my most speedy and zealous co-operation in every measure calculated to promote the great, because *eternal*, interests committed to our trust. Considered in this light, the cause, in defence of which we are set, is divested of every character of a party question, or of an interest separate from the great interest of the present and everlasting welfare of all our kind—while it is not divested of the influence and effect of those outward institutions which, as they are coeval with christian hope, so are they by divine appointment, the ground on which we must rest for assurance in the entertainment of it.

Invested with this heavenly character, let us, my brethren, cherish its holy comforts in our hearts, and adorn it in our lives, that we may be a "living epistle of Christ, to be read of all men." Thus shall we "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour," and best recommend our holy religion to the consideration and adoption of all around us. Thus shall the vital interests of the church of Christ be promoted, and the fruit being unto holiness, the end be everlasting life.

Such information as may aid in the application of my labours to the interests of the church, is respectfully requested from the clergy generally, and from such of the laity as feel an interest in the spread of pure and undefiled religion in the waste places of our Zion.

I shall fix myself in this city as early as I can get possession of the house which I have rented; which will be some time in the month of December next—Direct, for the present, to Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va. or to Salisubry, N. C. to be left till called for.

Your affectionate friend and pastor.

JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.

Raleigh, July 12, 1823.

From the Carolina Observer.

The editor of the Milton Gazette does not appear to be pleased with the idea that North Carolina should break her leading strings, and hereafter think and judge for herself; but however it may strike him, it will be approved by every one who possesses a laudable state pride, and who would rather exert himself to promote the interests and elevate the character of his own state, than bow to the fancied superiority, or imperious pride of abother. North Carolina has within herself powerful moral and physical resources—she has the elements of a great state—and it is only requisite to call them into action, to make her one of the most powerful and influential members of the Union. To aim at accomplishing an object so beneficial, so gratifying to honorable and patriotic feeling, is surely not unworthy of the most distinguished citizen; and it can meet with the sneers of those only who are citizens merely in name, whose domicils may be in this state, but whose sympathies and affections are devoted to another.

A spirit of inquiry is rapidly pervading the state; the attention of the people, at least of the thinking part, is awakened; and the result will be, not only a change in our internal policy, but in our relative standing with our sister states. No one who is at all conversant with the operations of the human mind, who is not wholly ignorant of the irresistible force of public opinion in a free country, can doubt this; and no one, in our opinion, who is in truth a friend to the state, or who is not blinded by improper attachments or selfish views, can wish it to be otherwise.

Illiberal epithets may be, and have been, cast upon those who foster this spirit; but epithets are not argumests; and they who use them, virtually acknowledge that they can wield no more powerful weapons. A good cause does not need them, nor can it be injured by them.

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Inquirer.

Iron Mountain.—This place is in Washington county, in this state, and is the most extraordinary store of Iron ore that has yet been discovered in any country. It would not probably be transcending the limits of truth to say, that it would supply the world with this useful mineral for a long period of time. In appearance it bears a strong resemblance to native iron, and yields on fusion 80 or perhaps 90 per cent.

There are other places that have been denominated *iron mountains*, such as that of Traberg in Smoland, and two, the names of which we do not recollect, that have been discovered in Lapland; but none of these can be compared with the mountain of Missouri, either in point of magnitude, or in quality of ore.

The peculiar quality of the ore of which this section of the country is the rich depository, is worthy of attention. At a *bloomery* erected by Messrs. Perry & Ruggles, iron is produced of a quality greatly superior to any that can be imported, and is worked with greater facility, and is found to possess in very high degree the properties of steel. Axes, plough-irons, and other implements of husbandry, made of this iron, without any addition of steel, are found nearly equal to those formed in the ordinary way.

We have been obligingly favoured with the perusal of a letter to a gentleman in this vicinity, dated Council Bluffs, April 28, 1823—from which we make the following extracts:

"Council Bluffs is the original name of this place. It is now called Fort Atkinson. It is a military post, about 700 miles from the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. There are about 400 troops stationed here, who carry on farming to a considerable extent. They gathered last fall, 25,000 bushels of corn—7 or 8,000 bushels of potatoes, and as many turnips, with a great abundance and variety of other vegetables. I understand that it is considered a joint stock, divided among the officers and privates according to their rank, in proper proportions, by which means they are enabled to dispose of a part of their rations, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of such other things as they may think proper."

The writer of the letter was on his way to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, with one hundred men, on a hunting and trading expedition.

Delaware Watchman.

Philadelphia, July 17.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in Kunkle sreet, below Callowhill st. back of the Pennsylvania; Farmer, and before 6 o'clock destroyed more buildings and merchandize than any one which has happened since the memorable fire in Dock street, about 14 years ago. The fire commenced in Kunkle street, and extended up Kunkle to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Third street, and down Third street to a house belonging to and occupied by Mr. Isaac Davis, where its progress was arrested. The number of houses destroyed and materially damaged, we understand to be between 20 and 30.

The Master Tailors of Hartford, (Conn.) have resolved not to employ journeymen who are intemperate in the use of ardent spirits, and to forbid their apprentices bringing any spirituous liquors into their shops.

In the city and liberties of Philadelphia during the week ending on the 9th inst. there were 126 deaths—of whom 69 were under two years of age.

It is computed that 200,000 children, are now receiving in Great Britian, the benefits of education, on the system of Bell and Lancaster.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that there are now building in that city, about two hundred houses, a large proportion of which, are large and elegant dwelling houses.

A few grains of salt, dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, tend greatly to preserve them from fading, and will keep them fresh and in bloom double the period that pure water will.

The Butler Sentinel says:—"On Tuesday evening the 24th ult. a beautiful little girl, daughter of C. Bubb, esq. of Zelinople, was playing beside a pile of boards, her brother a boy of about years of age, come to his little sister, and the pile of boards accidentally tumbled down on the two children, broke the boy's legs; the distressed mother carried her little on apparently lifeless into the house, and not until the child recovered, did she know that her lovely little daughter was under the boards were removed; life had departed from her."

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

From the Upper Canada Weekly Register.

NATURAL HISTORY.

SIR—I beg leave to send you the following account of a very extraordinary phenomenon which lately occurred in the waters of Lake Erie, which you are at liberty to use in any way you think proper.

I am, &c. A. H. BURWELL.

Port Talbot, June 20, 1823.

On or about the 20th May last, a little after sunset, Lake Erie was observed to take an extraordinary rise, the wether being fine and clear, and the lake calm and smooth. It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle Creeks, which are 20 miles apart. At Otter Greek it came in without the least previous intimation, in a swell of *nine feet perpendicular height*, as was afterwards ascertained, rushed violently up the channel, drove a schr. of 35 tons burthen from her moorings, threw her upon high ground and rolled over the ordinary beach into the woods, completely inundating all the adjacent flats. This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the Creek to retrograde a mile and a half, and to overflow its banks where water was never before seen by seven or eight feet. The noise occasioned by its rushing with such rapidity along the winding channel was truly astonishing. It was witnessed by a number of persons.

At Kettle Creek several men were drawing a fish net in the lake, when suddenly they saw the water coming upon them, in the manner above mentioned; and, letting go their net, they ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, and sweep them forward with great force; but being expert swimmers, they escaped unhurt. The man who was in the skiff, pulling in the sea line, was drove with it a considerable distance over the flat, and grounded upon a small eminence until the water subsided. There were three successive swells, as at Otter Creek, and the effects up the creek were the same, with this difference, the water only rose 7 feet. In both cases the lake, after three swells had spent their force, gradually subsided, and in about 20 minutes was at its usual height and tranquility. It was observed at other places along the shore, but the high steep banks did not admit of the same observation. In all, however, there was a general correspondence as to the height of the rise.

Conjecture will doubtless be awake as to the cause of this most remarkable phenomenon; but it must only be conjecture, for it was unattended with any circumstance that could remotely hint at a probable cause. But such was the fact, and it must furnish its own comment.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
July	23	56	79	87
	24	70	72	83
	25	72	79	88
	26	72	76	85
	27	73	80	85
	28	74	83	87
	29	74	74	88

FOR SALE,

Two good Saddle Horses,

young and well broke. Apply to

Walker Anderson.

July 30. 81—tf

I hereby give notice to all persons, that I have set my son, Green Willis Bowers, free from me, with a clear discharge to act and trade for himself, and pay his own contracts, from this date. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of July, 1823.

Green Bowers.

Orange county, July 26. 81—3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Anna has left my bed and board without any just cause, I do hereby forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Wm. Carrington.

July 28. 81—3w

☞ To Bricklayers and Carpenters.

PROPOSALS will be received, until the 1st day of September next, for building a Masonic Hall of brick in this place. Those disposed to undertake, can see the plans and specifications on application to either of the Commissioners.

James S. Smith,
Thomas Clancy,
J. P. Sneed.

July 22. 80—

BOARDING.

MRS. John Bruce will be glad to get two or three students of the academy as boarders this session.

July 16. 79—

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Augmentation by Subtraction.

A rustic bred in country life,
Had pass'd, remote from noise and strife,
The morning of his day:
'Mid flowery meads and fertile fields,
Where nature in profusion yields
Her stores of corn and hay:

To luxury or want estranged,
He plough'd the soil, or woodlands ranged,
Or reap'd the golden corn;
His nervous limbs braved all fatigue,
No sleepless nights, no foul intrigue,
Disturb'd his thoughts i' th' morn.

When seated round the cheerful fire,
His wife, and prattling babes, conspire
To cheer his winter's night;
Content, he then felt happier far
Than does the hero in the war,
Who gain'd the sanguine fight.

But anxious thoughts invade his mind;
He feels with his own wants entwined,
The wants of others grow;
A rising family now share
His daily bread, and meddling care
Sits heavy on his brow.

One winter's day, when thrashing corn,
Alone he thought, within the barn,
Well fill'd with cares his hand;
Perplex'd, and in a thoughtful mood
Upon his flail staff leaning stood,
And to himself he said:

'From two—take one, and three remains,
'From two—take two, and four's the gains;
'And three from two leave five:
'If this goes on, my master's cow
'Will ne'er get paid for, that I know,
'Whilst him or me's alive!'

The master unperceived, was near,
And did, with due attention, hear
This strange conclusion drawn;
Not comprehending by what rule
They were produced, for he at school
Had ne'er such problems known.

'What rule is that,' said he to John,
'You ground these propositions on?'
Says John, 'Subtraction, Sir!'
'Prove that,' says Hodge, 'and as I live,
'To thee the cow I'll freely give,
'Ere from this spot I stir.'

'Four years ago, my wife and I
'Were bound by wedlock's sacred tie,
'None were more blest than we;
'And e'er the second year begun,
'These arms embraced my first born son,
'Then one—from two made three.

'Another year roll'd o'er my head,
'My wife again was brought to bed,
'Thus two—from two made four;
''Twas then the cow to me you sold,
'Which has been worth her weight in gold,
'And is so to this hour.

'Another son, in one year more,
'Increased my stock of living store;
"Thus three—from two made five!"
'The cow is thine,' said Hodge to John,
'I fairly own she's fairly won:
'Long may she live and thrive.'

Kensington. T. P.

THE YANKEE IN ENGLAND.

Doolittle. Oh, Doolittle! Doolittle! you have brought your pigs to a fine market.—Now I guess you'd better staid at hum with mother. She tell'd you about the perils of the salt sea, but you would'nt believe her. No, you were too plaguy knowing for poor mother, and you e'en almost broke her heart, yon know you did: *(sobbing)* yes, yes, you were a nation deal wiser than brother Jonathan and all the rest on 'em. Oh, Doolittle! what will become of you next? In strange parts, an' in tatters; without a copper or a cent. Where to get a day's work or a meal's victles is more than I know. But there is no use in being dumpish or downish. I'll boost my spirits up a little higher as the boys deu when they go through the berrying yard alone in a dark night.—*Whistles the tune of Yankee Doodle.*

Enter General Stuart.

Gen. You belong to this house, young man, don't you?

Doo. No: I guess I belong to America, w'en I'm at hum.

Gen. You did'nt exactly comprehend my meaning; but it is of no consequence.—But as you belong to America, and I am acquainted there, I make free to inquire where you were born?

Doo. Do you know where New Haven is?

Gen. Yes.

Doo. Well, I was not born there.

Gen. Why do you ask the question then?

Doo. Because my daddy was, but afore I was born he moved up country.

Gen. But what town gave you birth?

Doo. Nun, I vum, I was born in the woods as they tell me; for I don't remember nothing about it myself.

Gen. But where do they say you was born?

Doo. Somewhere in Varmont, between Brattleboro' and Bensington; as the Indian said he was born at Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all along shore.

Gen. Why young man, yon seem to have some *mother wit.*

Doo. I count, if I had enny of my own, I should'nt have been ketched here.

Gen. What! not home sick, are you?

Doo. I guess I be, for I feel pretty slim *(sobbing.)* But how to get hum is the devil on't.

Gen. Why, how did you get here?

Doo. By water. Did you think I cum to an Island by land?

Gen. I meant what brought you?

Doo. A vessel, I vum. It would have been a tuff pull to swim three thousand miles.

Gen. But what kind of a vessel?

Doo. A man of war, I spose.

Gen. You have not the air of a mariner; were you bred to the sea? I wish to know your adventures, and how you calculated to get a living.

Doo. Why I had some leetle sort of a knack at the coopering business. So I heard them folks who carried it on in the West Indies, died so fast, it was a good trade to live by, and so I counted I should stand as good a chance as others.

Gen. And did you turn sailor to get there?

Doo. Not at first, for I know'd I could not climb up to the tip top of the mast, without being boosted over the lubber hole as they tarm it; so I agreed to work my passage by cooking for the crew, and taking care of the critters.

Gen. Dumb creatures! of what articles was your loading composed—live stock and lumber?

Doo. Yes! horses, hogs, staves and hoop poles, with divers bale goods, such as buckets, and sugar boxes. Moreover long sairse consisting of a variety of leetle notions, sich as ingyons, parsnips, butter, candles, soap and ile.

Gen. A singular well assorted cargo!—Did you arrive there safe?

Doo. No; I guess we didn't.

Gen. Why not?

Doo. Why, when we had got to our journey's end, (to which by the way I never did get) first came the Mounshers, and began to pillage our necessaries, such as gin and gingerbread, hang'em.

Gen. And what came next?

Doo. Next? A British midshipman so tarmed. And so, says he, seeing your name is not on the list among the clean or unclean beasts; I shall make bold to take you for his majesty's sarvice.

Gen. Did your captain make no opposition to their taking his people?

Doo. What could the captain deu, when they turned right at us their great black guns! Says they cum teu, or we'll sheute. Sheute and be darned if you dare, says the captain, but if you spill the deacon's ile, I'll make you rue it. And when they got aboard, says they, we want none of your pork and lasses, but we will have that likely British boy, meaning me, whose name is not on your shipping papers; and who has no legal protection. Says I, I wont stir a step; but I guess I was forced teu; for they got me so tight in their limboes and bilboes, that when I got my body loose, I looked nation poorly for a lengthy time afterwards.

Gen. Then they pressed you?

Doo. Yes, and squeezed me teu. But I bawled as bad as I could, and telled them it was a tarnation shame to treat a true born yankee in that sort of a way; but they did not mind it enny more than what the parson says in a gale of wind, as soon as the storm is over.

Gen. Well its all over, and you are in a safe harbor now.

Doo. I expect I be.

Gen. Your name is Doolittle I think.

Doo. *(Aside.)* How the dickens should he know that! *(Aloud)* I guess it is as likely as not: It was the name of my father and a pretty ancient stock; which has often been improved by public posts, at your sarvice. But pray, as you have been taking the liberty to ax me so many questions, may I be so bold as to ax what your name is? Where you cum from? How long have you been here? Where you are a going teu? And what is your business?

Gen. My name is Stewart, I am a general officer in the British army, and I have served in America.

Doo. O, dear suz! I shall always think something better of you for having been in my country.

Gen. Well, my good fellow, have you a mind to be my servant?

Doo. Sarvant, no, nor enny body's sarvant. I don't choose to be a sarvant of sarvants, and a slave to the devil, as the saying is.

Gen. Have you a mind to live with me as my *help?*

Doo. I guess I have. I should be a rotten fool not to have a mind teu; especially as you appear to have no pride nor a bit of gentleman about you.

Gen. *(Laughing)* Well, go unto my steward, and he will tell you what to do. *(Exit Doolittle, whistling Yankee Doodle.)*

From the New-London Advocate.

PROVIDENCE.

There is no object, of a religious nature, in which mankind so universally agree, as in the belief of a divine and superintending Providence. Even those who have the most wild and vague idea of the *Great Spirit*, yet believe that he rules over all; that nature is under his control, and that "in him we live, and move, and have our being." Yet there is no doctrine that we are more liable to misunderstand, and imbibe misconceived notions of, than the doctrine of Providence.

The superintendance of Jehovah is universal, irresistible, and uncontrollable; yet every thing is so wisely ordered by him, that while a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his cognizance, yet nothing takes place contrary to that infinite wisdom, justice, goodness and mercy, which are essential to his nature.

Every thing is good, as it comes from the hands of the Creator: he is good, and he doth good; and no evil can possibly proceed from him. The divine Lawgiver has provided for his creatures a perfect code of laws, which are holy, just and good, designed for the benefit of his creatures; and the least deviation from any of them, must be attended with evil and misery to the transgressor; while obedience is the certain path of happiness. We know so little of the ways of God, for his footsteps are in the great deep, we cannot trace his designs, even when they have passed before us; much less can we look into futurity, and scan the mind of the Deity, whom we can never know to perfection, and whose ways are past finding out. As it regards ourselves as individuals, when we look backward we can see that he has done all things well; that goodness and mercy have followed us all our days: and this ought to induce us to put our trust in his future conduct towards us; to trust and not be afraid.

Jacob supposed, under very peculiar circumstances, that all things went against him, when at that very time they were remarkably working together for good, and in an eminent degree, bringing about what was most desirable and the thing nearest his heart: he was once again to embrace his beloved Joseph, who was the appointed saviour of his family. How remarkably the conspiracy of Haman was overruled for the advancement of Mordecai!

All Saul's malice and bitter persecution of David could not prevent his being the anointed king of Israel. He is wise, who observeth these things: he shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord. Nothing can harm us, if we do that which is right; but all things must work together for good, to those who obey God according to his righteous purpose. Why do we murmur and fret against the dispensations of Heaven? It is the greatest mercy for us, that events are not under our control; and we must think ourselves of too much consequence, to imagine that the order of the divine government can be changed to gratify our passions or unruly desires.

It cannot be of vast importance where we live, or how long we live. When, or where, or how we die, are circumstances unknown to us, and cannot possibly affect us either in this world, or in the world to come. Why then should we be over anxious for the morrow; what we shall eat, or what we shall drink, or wherewithal we shall be clothed? Our heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of these things.

The full and rich provision, made by the Creator for the support of all his creatures, ought to relieve us from improper anxiety, and encourage our confidence in God. Does he care for the ravens? Does he clothe the grass of the field, which is of short duration? and has he failed to provide for the noblest and most important creature in our globe? Surely not; the hairs of our heads are numbered. We render our lives miserable, and shorten our days, by that very anxiety we should strive against; and by declining to put our trust in the Lord Jehovah, in whom is everlasting strength. AMANA.

Hard Times! Hard Times!

Our ears are perpetually assailed with this incessant cry, and the unavailing lamentation pervades all ranks, classes and conditions. All are looking forward full of hopes and wishes, to "better times;" and under these comfortable hopes—these agreeable wishes—and these sweet delusive dreams—our years fly away without having seen the accomplishment of them. But what is the reason that "good times," which would bring general satisfaction to mankind, cannot exist? The cause is not to be found in the nature of things; for this is immutable. The disappointment of our expectations must therefore be ascribed to quite other reasons. Certain it is that the case lies entirely in the ideas which we form to ourselves, and that we look more on individual ranks of men, than fix our eyes in general on the whole. It is impossible that good times in general can exist, since in order to effect that, contradictory things must come to pass at one and the same moment. The ideas of good times are unfixed. Each individual forms them according to his own fancy, his own passions, his own rank, his own prepossessions. The industrious farmer expects good times when he shall be amply rewarded for his sweat and hard labor. The parson tells him, if men would live a pious life, times would mend; the truth of it is indeed well founded; but the farmer only makes a mistake in the application. First, he mistakes when he imagines living a pious life is by copying the outward ceremonies of religion; and secondly, when he forms to himself conceptions of good times after his own fancy. He thinks good times are simply these, when his fields are fruitful, and produce rises in price. These are his good times, though many people will suffer by them, which in them will be "hard times." Thus, by taking a review of all ranks of people, it will be found, that the good times which each individual forms after his own imagination, will always be accompanied with a very great loss to the whole community. There will be no alteration indeed; the world, and what it contains, will ever be imperfect. The wise man, who is not an idle spectator on the stage of life, enjoys time as it comes; he prepares himself duly in good times for the bad; in bad times by hopes for better—and in this manner he enjoys a continual satisfaction, which makes life sweet to him. *N. J. Eagle.*

EXTRACT.

To enjoy the friendship of wise and good men, is no inconsiderable felicity. It confirms the testimony of our own hearts, and heightens the pleasures of virtuous self approbation; it secures us respect from mankind in general, who always judge of a man's character from the connexions which he forms, and the companions with whom he associates; it affords us an opportunity of enjoying the delights of social intercourse in their utmost perfection; it provides for us an inexhaustible fund of instruction and assistance in circumstances of difficulty; it ministers consolation to our hearts in the time of distress. Such is the power of virtuous friendship among men. How great then must be the happiness which results from enjoying the friendship of that Being, who is the only infallible judge and sure rewarder of merit.

INTEMPERANCE.

In all the pleasures of sense, it is apparent, that only when indulged with certain limits, they confer satisfaction. No sooner do we pass the line which temperance has drawn, than pernicious effects come forward and show themselves. Could the monuments of death be laid open to your view, they would read a lecture in favor of moderation, much more powerful than any that the most eloquent preacher can give. You would behold the graves peopled with the victims of intemperance. You would behold those chambers of darkness, hung round on every side with the trophies of luxury, drunkenness, and sensuality. So numerous would you find those martyrs of iniquity, that it may safely be asserted, where war and pestilence have slain her thousands, intemperate pleasure has slain its ten thousands.

From Arthur Warwick's Spare Minutes—1637.

Popular applause and vulgar opinion may blow up, and mount upward the bubble of a vein glorious minde; till it burst in the ayre and vanish; but a wise man builds his glory on the strong foundation of virtue, without expecting or respecting the
der props of vulgar opinion. I
not neglect what every one thin
mee; for that were impudent d
lutenes; I will not make it my c
mon care to hearken how I am c
for of the common sort, and be c
solicitous what every one speak
mee; for that were toylsome va
I may doe well and heare ill;
that's kingly happiness. I may
ill and heare well; and that's an
pocrite's best felicity. My act
shall make mee harmony in
heart's inner chamber; I will not
row the voyces of the vulgar to s
ten my musique.

When I see the husbandman
contented with the cold of frost
snow in the winter, because, th
it chilleth the ground, yet it killeth
charlocke; though it checke the w
somewhat in growing, yet it ch
eth the weeds from growing at
why should I be moved at the wi
of affliction? why vexed at the qua
fit of a quartane ague? why offe
at the cold change of affection i
summer friend? If as they seeme
ter to my mind or body, they p
healthful to my bittered soule. I
wants kill my wantonness, my po
ty check my pride, my disrespe
sleighting quell my ambition
vaine glory, and every weed of
being thus choaked by afflict
winter, my soule may grow fru
for heaven's harvest, let my w
bee bitter, so that I bee gathered
the good corne at reaping time.

From a late London Paper.

A few days since, a poor man
his wife, who live at a short dist
from Norwich, unfortunatly qua
led. The wife, in consequence, d
mined to be revenged, and took
following singular course for
purpose: Shortly after the dis
the man went into his garde
work, and the woman, on his g
out, told him it was her determin
to hang herself, which, howeve
treated with indifference. The
man accordingly dressed up an e
in her own apparel, and hung
the neck, from a balk over the s
case. The husband, neither hea
or seeing his wife for upwards o
hour, recollected her threat and
into the house. The fire was out
in consequence of his wife being
her confinement, he imagined
was laid down, and accordingly
going up stairs, when, to his g
horror, he observed, as he suppo
his wife hanging dead from the
of the staircase! He immediatel
the greatest terror, ran out to
his neighbors, who came prov
with knives to cut her down; the
was discovered, and the poor
had the pleasure of observing
dear spouse laughing intolerabl
his dismay and perplexity.

THE YANKEE.

A good many years ago a B
nian equipped a vessel for a tra
voyage to the north west coast.
ving procured workmen and too
different discriptions, with the in
tion of making a temporary se
ment, he added to his cargo a h
head of New England Rum. On
passage he touched at Botany Ba
get a supply of water—the inh
tants of that place, on discove
that he had rum on board, wer
anxious to become possessed
that they bartered for it the blan
which had been furnished them
government. Our adventurer
pursued his voyage, and having
verted the blankets into Indian d
ses, he traded them off on the N
coast for furs; with these he saile
Canton, and there bartered them
Bohea tea. Returning with his
go to Boston, he turned his tea
cash, and realised the amount
60,000 dollars, all said to be from
hogshead of New England Rum
fair trade. He then, the account s
was so prudent as to retire from
seas.

Human life, though sufficie
unhappy, cannot contrive to furn
misfortunes so often as the passi
ate and the peevish can supply im
tience. To commit our reason
temper to the mercy of every acqua
tance, and of every servant, is
making the wisest use of them. If
recollect that violence and peevi
ness are the common resourse
those whose knowledge is small
whose arguments are weak, our
ry pride might lead us to subdue
passions, if we had not a better pri
ple to resort to. Anger is the coma
refuge of insignificance. People w
feel their character to be slig
hope to give it weight by inflati
But the blown bladder at its fu
distention is still empty.